2013 MOP Training Pre/Post-test Questions (To be answered online)

	vered online) Date: Score:				
Name:	Date Score				
Agency:	Test: <u>x</u> Pre-test Post-test				
Choose the best answer:					
	6. Which if the following registration groups may				
1. Which of the following is considered	be bacteriologically confirmed or clinically				
bacteriologic confirmation of TB?	diagnosed?				
a. Positive DSSM result	a. Other d. Tx after Failure				
b. Positive culture for MTB	b. Tx after lost to e. Relapse				
c. Xpert result: MTB, Rif resistance	follow-up f. all of the above				
d. Xpert result: MTB, Rif sensitive	c. New				
e. all of the above					
f. a, b, and c ONLY	7. What is the best course of treatment for a				
	new bacteriologically confirmed PTB case with a				
2. Which of the following is an indication for	positive DSSM result at the end of the intensive				
Xpert in the 2013 MOP?	phase:				
a. Presumptive DR-TB	a. Extend the intensive phase for 1 month and				
b. PLHIV with symptoms of TB	repeat DSSM at 3 rd month				
c. Smear negative adults with CxR positive for TB	b. Proceed to continuation phase and repeat				
d. Smear negative children	DSSM at 3 rd month				
e. all of the above	c. Stop treatment and refer the patient to a PMDT				
f. a and b only	treatment center				
2. Which of the following is NOT a vulnerable	 Repeat the chest Xray and compare with baseline 				
3. Which of the following is NOT a vulnerable group/population that can be targeted for					
intensified case finding?	e. Request for Gene Xpert				
a. Elderly in congregate b. Close contact of	8. Which is the prescribed schedule of DSSM				
settings a TB case	follow-up for a new bacteriologically-confirmed TB				
c. Parents of a TB case d. Cancer patients	case?				
not residing with the f. NONE of the	a. End of intensive phase, end of 4 th month,				
patient above	beginning of 6 th month				
e. Diabetic patients	b. End of intensive phase, end of 5 th month, end of				
c. Diabetic patients	treatment				
4. Which of the following is not a registration	c. End of intensive phase, end of 4 th month, end of				
group in the revised MOP?	treatment				
a. Previous Tx b. Tx after lost to	d. End of intensive phase, end of 3 rd month, end of				
outcome Unknown follow-up	5 th month				
c. Other d. Treatment after					
non-DOTS	9. What would be the next follow-up DSSM				
e. Tx after failure f. all of the above	schedule for a new, clinically-diagnosed TB case on				
	Category I with negative DSSM at the end of the				
5. What Category of treatment would be given	intensive phase?				
to a new, smear-PTB case with minimal lesions on	a. End of 3 rd month d. end of treatment				
chest X-ray?	b. End of 4 th month e. no further DSSM				
a. Category I b. Category II	c. End of 5 th month follow-up needed				
c. Category III d. Category Ia					
e. Category IIa f. Category IV					

- ____10. What would be the best course of action for a new patient on Category I treatment who, after 2 months of drug intake, interrupted treatment for 3 weeks?
- a. Continue the treatment and prolong it to compensate for the missed doses
- b. Do a DSSM
- c. Close the treatment card, label the patient as lost to follow-up
- d. Close the treatment card. Label the patient as treatment failed
- e. None of the above
- ____11. Which of the following is not considered a treatment outcome in the revised MOP?

a. Treatment Failed

d. Transferred-out

b. Died

e. Not evaluated

c. Lost to follow-up

f. none of the above

- ____12. What would be the treatment outcome assigned to a patient who during treatment was diagnosed with RRTB and shifted/started on a DRTB regimen?
 - a. Treatment Failed d. No treatment

outcome is assigned

b. Not evaluated

e. Category IV

c. Other

f. none of the above

- ____13. Which of the following would NOT be immediately eligible for IPT?
- a. A child less than 5yo, no symptoms, with TST 5mm, and contact of a bacteriologically confirmed index case
- A child less than 5yo, no symptoms, with TST 13mm, and contact of a clinically diagnosed index case
- c. A PLHIV with no symptoms and normal chest Xray with no contact to a TB case
- d. A child less than 5yo, no symptoms, with TST 13mm, and contact of a bacteriologically confirmed index case
- e. None of the above
- _____14. Which of the following is not part of the drug supply management cycle?

a. Storage and

d. Quantification and

distribution

procurement

b. Use

e. none of the above

c. Product selection f. all of the above

- ____15. Which of the following is a reason for referring to another facility?
- a. For TB diagnosis
- b. For management of ADRs
- c. For DRTB screening
- d. For initiation of treatment
- e. For continuation of treatment
- f. ALL of the above
- ____16. Core NTP indicators include the following except:
- a. Case Detection Rate, all forms
- b. % contribution from non-NTP providers
- c. TSR, all forms
- d. TSR, MDR
- e. % TML's within EQA standards
- f. None of the above
- _____17. What is the first line of defense and the most important level in the hierarchy of TB infection control?
 - a. Administrative controls
 - b. Environmental controls
 - c. Personal Protective Equipment
 - d. Engineering Controls
 - e. Use of surgical gloves
- _____18. Who is charge of issuing the DOH DOTS certificate?
 - a. PHO/CHO

d. Philhealth e. PHILCAT

b. Regional Health Office/ NTP-RCC

c. DOH Central Office

- 19. What does ACSM stand for?
- a. Advocacy for community service monitoring
- b. Administration communication and social management
- c. Advocacy communication and social mobilization
- d. Accelerating collaboration for sustainable management
- _____20. Who are the intended primary users of the MOP?
 - a. PHO/CHO

d. Donors and partners

b. DOTS facility staff

e. LCEs

c. DOH Central and Regional Office

Agency: Test: Pre-testX Post-test Choose the best answer: B1. Who are the intended primary users of the MOP? a. PHO/CHO	Name:		Date: _		Score:		
B1. Who are the intended primary users of the MOP? a. PHO/CHO b. Donors and partners b. DOTS facility staff c. DOH Central and Regional Office E2. Which of the following is considered bacteriologic confirmation of TB? E2. Which of the intended primary users of theE6. Which of the following is an indication for Xpert in the 2013 MOP? a. Presumptive DR-TB b. PLHIV with symptoms of TB c. Smear negative adults with CxR positive for TB d. Smear negative children e. all of the above f. a and b only	Agency:		Test:	Pre-test X	Post-test		
MOP? a. PHO/CHO d. Donors and partners b. DOTS facility staff c. DOH Central and Regional Office E2. Which of the following is considered bacteriologic confirmation of TB? Xpert in the 2013 MOP? a. Presumptive DR-TB b. PLHIV with symptoms of TB c. Smear negative adults with CxR positive for TB d. Smear negative children e. all of the above f. a and b only	Choose the best answer:						
a. PHO/CHO d. Donors and partners b. DOTS facility staff e. LCEs b. PLHIV with symptoms of TB c. DOH Central and Regional Office c. Smear negative adults with CxR positive for TB d. Smear negative children E2. Which of the following is considered bacteriologic confirmation of TB? a. Presumptive DR-TB b. PLHIV with symptoms of TB c. Smear negative adults with CxR positive for TB d. Smear negative children e. all of the above f. a and b only		ed primary users of the	E	6. Which of the follo	owing is an indication for		
b. DOTS facility staff c. DOH Central and Regional Office c. Smear negative adults with CxR positive for TB d. Smear negative children E2. Which of the following is considered bacteriologic confirmation of TB? b. PLHIV with symptoms of TB c. Smear negative adults with CxR positive for TB d. Smear negative children e. all of the above f. a and b only	MOP?		•				
c. DOH Central and Regional Office c. Smear negative adults with CxR positive for TB d. Smear negative children E2. Which of the following is considered bacteriologic confirmation of TB? c. Smear negative adults with CxR positive for TB d. Smear negative adults with CxR positive for TB f. a and b only				•			
d. Smear negative children E2. Which of the following is considered e. all of the above f. a and b only							
E2. Which of the following is considered e. all of the above bacteriologic confirmation of TB? e. a and b only	c. DOH Central and Regional Office			_			
bacteriologic confirmation of TB? f. a and b only					dren		
·		_					
a Positive DSSM result	_	of IB?	t.	a and b only			
		'n	D	7 14/6: 46 : 46 - 40 -	anile and a sheady land DCCM		
b. Positive culture for MTB B7. Which is the prescribed schedule of DSSM							
c. Xpert result: MTB, Rif resistanced. Xpert result: MTB, Rif sensitivefollow-up for a new bacteriologically-confirmed TBcase?	-				teriologically-confirmed 1B		
e. all of the above a. End of intensive phase, end of 4 th month,	•	sensitive			use, and of 4th month		
f. a, b, and c ONLY beginning of 6 th month			a.				
b. End of intensive phase, end of 5 th month, end of	i. a, b, and c ONLi		h				
C3. Which of the following is NOT a vulnerable treatment	C 3 Which of the follow	ing is NOT a vulnerable	D.		ise, end of 5 month, end of		
group/population that can be targeted for c. End of intensive phase, end of 4 th month, end of			C		ise end of 4th month, end of		
intensified case finding? treatment		oc targeted for	0.	•	ise, end or i month, end or		
a. Elderly in congregate b. Close contact of d. End of intensive phase, end of 3 rd month, end of	_	b. Close contact of	d.		se, end of 3 rd month, end of		
settings a TB case 5 th month					, ,		
c. Parents of a TB case d. Cancer patients	_	d. Cancer patients					
not residing with the f. NONE of the aboveB8. What is the best course of treatment for a	not residing with the		B	8. What is the best	course of treatment for a		
patient new bacteriologically confirmed PTB case with a	patient		ne	w bacteriologically co	nfirmed PTB case with a		
e. Diabetic patients positive DSSM result at the end of the intensive	e. Diabetic patients	ро	sitive DSSM result at t	the end of the intensive			
phase:			ph	ase:			
	D4. Which of the follow	ing is not a registration	a.				
group in the revised MOP? repeat DSSM at 3 rd month				•			
a. Previous Tx outcome b. Tx after lost to b. Proceed to continuation phase and repeat	 a. Previous Tx outcome 		b.		tion phase and repeat		
Unknown follow-up DSSM at 3 rd month		•					
c. Other d. Treatment after c. Stop treatment and refer the patient to a PMDT	c. Other		C.	•	refer the patient to a PMDT		
Non-DOTS treatment center							
e. Tx after Failure f. all of the above d. Repeat the chest Xray and compare with	e. Tx after Failure	t. all of the above	d.		ay and compare with		
baseline							
F5. Which if the following registration groups e. Request for Gene Xpert			e.	Request for Gene Xp	pert		
may be bacteriologically confirmed or clinically	,	ontirmed or clinically	-	0 \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	ha nove fallow DCCNA		
<u> </u>	_	d. Tv after Failure	E9. What would be the next follow-up DSSM				
b. Tx after lost to follow-up e. Relapse Schedule for a new, clinically-diagnosed 18 case on Category I with negative DSSM at the end of the				schedule for a new, clinically-diagnosed TB case on			
c. New f. all of the above intensive phase?	·	•					
a. End of 3 rd month d. end of treatment	C. INC VV	i. all of the above	1110	•	d end of treatment		
b. End of 4 th month e. no further DSSM							

c. End of 5th month

follow-up needed

A10. What would be	the best course of action	e.	For continuation of	treatment				
for a new patient on catego	ry I treatment who, after 2	f. ALL of the above						
months of drug intake, interrupted treatment for 3		E15. Which of the following is not part of the						
weeks?			pply management cy					
			orage and		tification and			
a. Continue the treatr	nent and prolong it to		bution	procure				
compensate for the	missed doses	b. Us			of the above			
b. Do a DSSM		c. Pro	oduct selection	f. all of	the above			
c. Close the treatmen	t card, label the patient as	6	1.C. \A/l==+ = === A.CCA	4 -4 I f	2			
lost to follow-up		C16. What does ACSM stand for?						
	t card. Label the patient as	a. Advocacy for community service monitoringb. Administration communication and social						
treatment failed		b.	management	municatio	II aliu Social			
e. None of the above		C		ication an	d social			
		 c. Advocacy, communication, and social mobilization 						
	e the treatment outcome	d.	Accelerating collabo	oration for	sustainable			
	ho during treatment was	u.	management	71 411011 101	Sustamusic			
	nd shifted/started on a DRTB		management					
regimen? a. Treatment Failed	d No trootmont	Α	17. What is the first	t line of de	fense and the			
a. Treatment Falled	d. No treatment outcome is assigned		- st important level in	the hierar	chy of TB			
b. Not evaluated	e. Category IV	infe	infection control?					
c. Other	f. none of the above	a.	Administrative cont	rols				
c. Other	1. Hone of the above	b.	Environmental cont	rols				
D12. Which of the following is not considered a		C.	c. Personal Protective Equipment					
treatment outcome in the revised MOP?		d.	8 8					
a. Treatment Failed	d. Transferred-out	e. Use of surgical gloves						
b. Died	e. Not evaluated							
c. Lost to follow-up	f. none of the above	_B18. Who is charge of issuing the DOH DOTS						
		cert	ificate?					
D13. Which of the following would NOT be			a. PHO/CHO		nilhealth			
immediately eligible for IPT?			b. Regional Health	e. Pr	HILCAT			
a. A child less than 5yo, no symptoms, with TST			Office/ NTP-RCC c. DOH Central Office					
	of a bacteriologically		c. DOH Central Offic	æ				
confirmed index ca		F	19 Care NTD indic	rators incl	ude the following			
•	o, no symptoms, with TST	F19. Core NTP indicators include the following except:						
	13mm, and contact of a clinically diagnosed			a. Case Detection Rate, all forms				
index case			% contribution from	-				
 A PLHIV with no symptoms and normal chest Xray with no contact to a TB case 		c. TSR, all forms						
•	o, no symptoms, with TST	d. TSR, MDR						
•	of a bacteriologically							
confirmed index ca	•	f. None of the above						
e. None of the above	30							
c. Hone of the above		A	_20. What Category	of treatme	ent would be			
F14. Which of the following is a reason for		_	given to a new, smear negative PTB case with					
referring to another facility?			imal lesions on ches	t X-ray?				
a. For TB diagnosis	, ·	a	Category I	b.	Category II			
b. For management of	f ADRs	C.	0 ,	d.	Category Ia			
c. For DRTB screening		е	. Category IIa	f.	Category IV			

d. For initiation of treatment